

Consider the discrete-time (DT) wide sense stationary (WSS) random process (RP)

$$X[n] = A + W[n], \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1,$$

where  $N=1024$  samples,  $A \in \mathcal{R}$ ,  $A > 0$ , is a deterministic number, and  $W[n]$  is additive white Gaussian noise with zero mean and variance  $\sigma_W^2 = 1$ . The data provided in `process.mat` consists of  $M=20$  realizations (or Monte Carlo simulations) of the random process  $X[n]$ . Some basic commands in MATLAB follow: download the data, separate the realizations, average the realizations (to reduce the noise variance), plot the first realization and plot the average.

```
clear; clf;
load process.mat           % load data to Matlab
process=Received_Data;     % rename the data in process.mat that is called Received_Data
[N, M]=size(process);      % N= number of samples per realization
                           % M = number of realizations

for m=1:M,
    realization{m}=process(:,m); % Obtain each realization separately
end
%
% Note: at the end of the "for loop", realization{:} creates a cell of dimension 1xM
% e.g., if we let r4=realization{4}; then r4 is an Nx1 vector of the 4th realization
%
n=0:N-1; x=mean(process,2); % Average realizations
figure(1);
subplot(211); plot(n, realization{4}); % Plot fourth realization
subplot(212); plot(n, x);             % Plot the average of realizations
```

When MATLAB is used below, provide your code and any plots you deem relevant.

- (a) Evaluate the mean  $\eta_X$ , autocorrelation sequence (ACS)  $r_X[k]$ , and power spectral density (PSD)  $S_X(f)$  of the DT WSS random process  $X[n]$ . The answers should be in terms of the constant  $A$ .
- (b) Use MATLAB and `subplot.m` to plot one of the realizations of  $X[n]$  and  $X_{\text{aver}}[n] = (1/M) \sum_{m=1}^M X_m[n]$ , the average of the realizations, where  $M=20$ . Demonstrate mathematically that the variance of  $X_{\text{aver}}[n]$  is  $\sigma^2 = (1/M)$ .
- (c) Compute the temporal mean for each of the  $M$  realizations and plot the vector of temporal means. Discuss whether the temporal mean remains the same in all realizations.
- (d) Compute the ergodic mean corresponding to 10 distinctly different sample values of  $X[n]$  and plot the vector of ergodic means. Discuss whether the ergodic mean remains the same in all sample values.
- (e) From your replies in parts (c) and (d), is the random process  $X[n]$  ergodic in the mean? Explain your answer.
- (f) (i) Compute the temporal mean estimate of the ACS  $r_X[k]$  of  $X[n]$ .  
(ii) Plot the estimated ACS  $\hat{r}_X[k]$  for all  $k$ .
- (g) (i) Compute the averaged periodogram estimate of the PSD  $S_X(f)$  of  $X[n]$ .  
(ii) Plot the estimated  $\hat{S}_X(f)$ , for  $-0.5 < f < 0.5$ , periodic with period one.  
(iii) What is the effect of varying the averaged periodogram parameters  $I$  and  $L$  on your results in (i) and (ii)? Justify your answer by providing relevant plots, if needed.

Note that to compute the averaged periodogram,  $X[n]$  is divided into  $I$  non-overlapping data blocks, each of length  $L$ , such that  $N = I L$ . Also, the expected PSD of  $X[n]$  is as obtained in part (a).